

Exceptional Jewels and Precious Objects Formerly in the Collection of The Duchess of Windsor

London | 30 Nov 2010, 7:00 PM | L10055



LOT 1

THE SILVER, GEM-SET AND ENAMEL PHOTOGRAPH FRAME, CIRCA 1900

The circular silver frame decorated with white enamel and circular-cut peridot, chrysoberyl, zircon and spinels of various tints, collet-set in gilt metal, containing a photograph of Queen Mary, engraved to reverse; *George from May, May 6th 1935*, diameter approximately 67mm, hinged stand to reverse.

ESTIMATE 30,000 - 40,000 GBP

LITERATURE

Cf: Sotheby's, *The Jewels of the Duchess of Windsor*, Geneva, Friday 3rd April 1987, Lot 195.

Cf: Geoffrey .C. Munn, *Tiaras a History of Splendour*, London, 2001.

CATALOGUE NOTE

This frame was a present from Queen Mary to George V to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of George V on May 6th 1935.

In the photograph Queen Mary is depicted wearing rows of pearls, a pearl and diamond *collier de chien* and the splendid pearl and diamond tiara known as The Cambridge Lovers' Knot tiara. This tiara was made for Queen Mary by E.Wolff and Co. for Garrard in November 1913 and was originally surmounted by an additional row of pearls. This jewel was created in honour of another owned by her grandmother, the Duchess of Cambridge, daughter-in-law of King George III.

Queen Mary, better known by her family as 'May', was born on the 26th May 1867, and was christened Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes of Teck. At the age of 24 she was engaged to Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, heir to the British throne. Sadly shortly after the announcement he died of pneumonia. A year later she was engaged to Prince Albert's brother Prince George whom she married on 6th July 1893. On the death of his father Edward VII, George V ascended to the throne on 6th May 1910 and his coronation took place on 22nd June 1911 at Westminster Abbey.

King George V reached the Silver Jubilee of his reign in 1935, the main celebrations took place in May. There was a Thanksgiving Service at St Paul's Cathedral at which prayers were said for 'our Sovereign Lord, George', 'our gracious Queen Mary, Edward, Prince of Wales and all the Royal Family.'



Fig. 1

The reception of King George V and Queen Mary in Guildhall, London, on the occasion of their Silver Jubilee, 22nd May 1935 © Corporation of London/ HIP

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London | 30 Nov 2010, 7:00 PM | L10055



LOT 2

THE GOLD COIN WATCH, CARTIER, CIRCA 1940

The circular silvered dial with Roman numerals and blued steel Breguet hands, outer minute track, gold circular case, the watch concealed within a 1893 gold five pound coin, depicting Queen Victoria and St. George, *manual wind movement signed EWC and Co Inc., 19 jewels, dial and movement signed Cartier, case numbered, diameter approximately 36.5 mm, leather pouch, Cartier Inc. embossed to the exterior, THE DUCHESS OF WINDSOR.*

ESTIMATE 8,000 - 12,000 GBP

LITERATURE

Cf: Sotheby's, *The Jewels of the Duchess of Windsor*, Geneva, Friday 3rd April 1987, Lot 252.

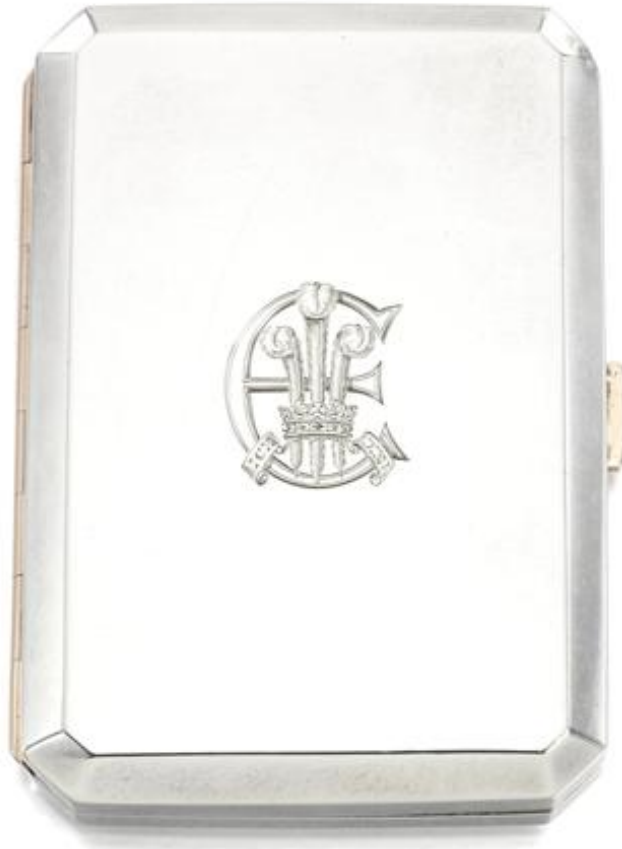
Cf: J. Barracca, G. Negretti and F. Nencini, *Le Temps de Cartier*, Italy, 1989, p.144 - 145 for examples of various coins fitted with watches by Cartier.

CATALOGUE NOTE

The coin watch was developed by Cartier in 1929 and intended for the pocket or handbag. Watches at this period were also being incorporated into other objects including cigarette cases and lipstick holders. Luxury accessories made from precious materials were being introduced into every day life where there was an eager audience more able to afford to purchase such novelties.

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LOT 3

THE SILVER CIGARETTE CASE, MAKER'S MARK ALFRED CLARK, LONDON, 1908

The rectangular cut-cornered case, engraved with the cipher of Edward, Prince of Wales, the gilt interior inscribed: *For Dearest David from his devoted brother Bertie, June 23rd 1915, measuring approximately 83mm x 57mm x 15mm, signed Clark. 33. New Bond Street, British hallmarks for London 1908 and maker's mark AC for Alfred Clark.*

ESTIMATE 4,000 - 6,000 GBP

LITERATURE

Cf: Sotheby's, *The Jewels of the Duchess of Windsor*, Geneva, Friday 3rd April 1987, Lot 221.

Cf: John Culme, *The Directory of Gold and Silversmiths, Jewellers and Allied Traders 1838-1914, From the London Assay Office Registers, Volume I, The Biographies*, London, 1987, page 85 for an entry on Alfred Clark.

CATALOGUE NOTE

The cipher of Edward, Prince of Wales with the three ostrich feather plumes is accented with '*Ich Dien*', ('I Serve'); the motto of the Prince of Wales. Edward celebrated his twenty-first birthday on 23rd June 1915. This case was a gift from his brother Prince Albert (later Duke of York, and from 1935, King George VI), known as Bertie by his family, he and the Prince of Wales were close as children, being near in age and raised in the nursery together. They were looked after by the nursery footman, Frederick Finch, and then tutored together by Henry Hansell. Both brothers went to Osborne Royal Naval College, but being in different years, could only snatch an occasional walk together round the playing fields. When later at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, both princes fell ill during an epidemic of mumps and measles.

After the accession of George V in 1910, the difference in their status became more acute, the elder brother being treated with more deference as heir to the throne. In 1912 their paths diverged, the Prince of Wales going to Magdalen College, Oxford, while Prince Albert returned to Dartmouth. During the Great War, the Prince of Wales served in the Army, while Prince Albert served in the Navy. In the latter years of the war, and shortly afterwards, Prince Albert was drawn into his elder brother's rather raffish set, though never very comfortably.

Alfred Clark founded his business in 1880 and was listed as a silversmith and manufacturer of fitted travelling bags, by appointment to HRH the Prince and Princess of Wales; in 1888 the Prince of Wales ordered a clock to present to the Princess on the occasion of their silver wedding anniversary. Clark had several premises in the Mayfair area and moved to 33 New Bond Street in 1903 where he remained until 1916.



Fig. 1

Left to right: Edward, Prince of Wales, Albert, Duke of York and Henry, Duke of Gloucester at Arborfield Cross, 1924 © Topfoto

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London | 30 Nov 2010, 7:00 PM | L10055



LOT 4

THE SET OF THREE ENAMEL, DEMANTOID GARNET AND DIAMOND DRESS BUTTONS, ENGLISH, CIRCA 1905

Each designed as the White Rose of York, decorated with white enamel set with a rose diamond at the centre and accented with circular demantoid garnets between the petals, *each approximately 13mm in diameter, two demantoid garnets deficient.*

ESTIMATE 4,000 - 6,000 GBP

LITERATURE

Cf: Sotheby's, *The Jewels of the Duchess of Windsor*, Geneva, Friday 3rd April 1987, Lot 122.

Cf. Suzy Menkes, *The Windsor Style*, London, 1987, page 188 where the Handbag Suite, by Van Cleef & Arpels is mentioned, lot 166 from the auction on 3rd April 1987 is mentioned.

CATALOGUE NOTE

The White Rose of York, also called the Rose alba or rose argent, is a white heraldic rose and the symbol of the House of York. This has now been established also as the symbol of the county of Yorkshire.

The use of the Rose as a political symbol can be traced back to the War of the Roses when the Houses of York and Lancashire adopted the White and Red Rose as their respective emblems. After Henry Tudor united the rival houses of Lancaster and York the title of the Duke of York became a royal prerogative and is traditionally given to the second son of the reigning monarch. George V was given this title prior to becoming Prince of Wales in 1901. It is therefore probable that King George V gave these cufflinks to his son who was born, Prince Edward of York. King George VI was also the Duke of York from 1920, until he ascended the throne in 1936.

In the 1987 auction at Sotheby's of The Duchess of Windsor's Jewels, Lot 166 had a similar rose motif applied as decoration on the top right hand corner of the notebook holder, part of a suite of lady's accessories by Van Cleef & Arpels, circa 1950. This was one of several of cufflinks and tiepin tops mounted onto the holder. The Duke of Windsor was said to have stated "since I hardly ever wear a pin in my tie, I had the tops of them mounted on the Duchess's various gold accessories which she carries in her handbag".



Fig. 1
the young Prince Albert (later king george VI) and Prince Edward, circa 1900 ©Topfoto

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London | 30 Nov 2010, 7:00 PM | L10055



LOT 5

THE PLATINUM OPEN-FACED TRIPLE CALENDAR KEYLESS LEVER WATCH, WITH MOON-PHASES, HAAS NEVEUX & CO., CIRCA 1925

The circular silvered dial with Arabic numerals and blued steel Breguet hands, subsidiary dials for day, month, constant seconds combined with moon-phases, outer track calibrated for date, gold date hand, platinum case with snap back, *manual wind movement, 18 jewels, case and dial signed Haas Neveux & Co., Geneva, movement numbered, diameter approximately 45mm.*

ESTIMATE 2,000 - 3,000 GBP

LITERATURE

Cf: Sotheby's, *The Jewels of the Duchess of Windsor*, Geneva, Friday 3rd April 1987, Lot 248.

Cf: Kathleen H.Pritchard, *Swiss Timepiece Makers, 1775-1975*, USA, 1997.

CATALOGUE NOTE

Haas Neveux & Cie., Geneva, is one of the oldest watch manufacturers in Switzerland. While they devoted a great deal of attention to the style of their watches, they also always remained at the forefront of the construction of high-precision movements. In 1896 they produced a manually wound calibre that was only 2 millimetres high and in 1914 Haas Neveux won a Grand Prix at the National Exhibition in Berne for its elegant watches for men and women.

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LOT 6

THE COLLECTION OF BUTTONS, STUDS AND PERSONAL MEMORABILIA

Comprising: six silver Dress Buttons and a Sleeve Link bearing the badge of the Scots Guards; two gilt Buttons bearing the badge of the Coldstream Guards; three silver Collar Buttons engraved with the Royal Scottish Crest, *Birmingham, 1911*; a pair of silver and blue enamel Sleeve Links decorated with the fouled anchor of the Royal Navy, *Simpson Benzie of Cowes, Isle of Wight, circa 1911*; a brass Dress Button of the Grenadier Guards, *circa 1925*; a gilt metal Dress Button bearing the insignia of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, *Armfields, Birmingham*; a pair of gilt metal Indian Cufflinks, each bearing a representation of Vishnu and Shiva; two metal Dress Buttons with initials QH from the Quorn Hunt, *one stamped on the reverse, Pitt & Co., Maddox Street, London*; a gold Dress Button, bearing an engraved capital initial E, *Tiffany & Co., circa 1920*; a small oval gold disk engraved with the crown of the Son of the Sovereign and the monogram WR, *circa 1930*; three domed brass Dress Buttons of the Grenadier Guards, *circa 1936*, each bearing the cypher of Edward VIII with the monogram ER and surmounted with the King's crown above a flaming grenade, *1936*; seven studs; two sample Buttons, one brass and one black vulcanite, decorated with an insignia composed of the letters C and H surmounted by two Royal Crowns, one British and one Continental, the brass button stamped *Firmin & Sons, fitted case inscribed: Royal Calpe Hunt, Garrard & Co. Ltd. Goldsmiths, Jewellers & c. To The King By Special Appointment To The Crown. 24 Albemarle St.W., probably circa 1937*; a metal and blue enamel presentation pendant for the Inauguration of President Richard Milhaus Nixon and Vice President Spiro Agnew, January 20th, 1969.

ESTIMATE 3,000 - 5,000 GBP

LITERATURE

Cf: Sotheby's, *The Jewels of the Duchess of Windsor*, Geneva, Friday 3rd April 1987, Lot 145.

Cf: Sotheby's *The Duke & Duchess of Windsor*, New York, 11th - 19th September 1997, lots 1474 and 1476, for similar examples of buttons of the Grenadier Guards; Lot 3170 for examples of black vulcanite buttons and Lot 3180 for a collection of buttons from various hunts including the Quorn Hunt.



Fig. 1
king Edward VIII in the uniform of
the welsh guards, 1936 ©Topfoto

CATALOGUE NOTE

The Royal Calpe Hunt was a hunt based in Gibraltar, which existed during the 19th and 20th Centuries; it was formed in 1812 when some fox hounds were imported to deal with the plague of foxes who were raiding the gardens and poultry sheds on the Rock.

The Quorn Hunt, usually called The Quorn, was established 1696 by Mr Thomas Boothy of Tooley Park, Leicestershire. The hunt takes its name from the village of Quorn, where the hounds were kenneled from 1753 until 1904. It is one of the oldest fox hunting packs in England. The Duke rode with the Quorn for the first time in 1920, as Prince of Wales.

The dress buttons of the Grenadier Guards in this collection are important as they bear the cipher of Edward VIII. As he was King only for a few short months these are particularly rare. Edward VIII succeeded his father, George V as King and Emperor of the British Empire on January 20th, 1936 and he abdicated on December 10th of the same year. There are five regiments of footguards in the Brigade of Guards, Grenadiers, Coldstreams, Scots, Irish and Welsh. The Sovereign is automatically Colonel-in-Chief of all these regiments. Each regiment also has a Colonel. The Prince of Wales was Colonel of the Welsh Guards from 1919 to 1936. For that reason it was the Welsh Guards that carried the coffins of both the Duke and Duchess of Windsor at their funerals in 1972 and 1986 respectively.

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LOT 7

THE SILVER REWARD MEDAL STRUCK FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA, 1921-22

The obverse depicting a bare headed bust left, the reverse with the Prince of Wales' feathers, unnamed, with suspension loop and ribbon for wearing, *diameter approximately 50mm, maker's marks for Elkington & Co. Ltd., British hallmarks for Birmingham, 1921, fitted case.*

ESTIMATE 2,000 - 3,000 GBP

LITERATURE

Cf: Sotheby's, *The Jewels of the Duchess of Windsor*, Geneva, Friday 3rd April 1987, Lot 180.

Cf: Joseph S. Giordano, *Portraits of A Prince; Coins, Medals, and Banknotes of Edward VIII*, London, 2009, page 71.

Cf: Robert Werlich, *Orders and Decorations of All Nations, Ancient and Modern Civil and Military*, Second Edition, 1974, page 203-204.

CATALOGUE NOTE

The reverse of the medal is centring on the badge for the Prince of Wales within the Garter and surrounded by the collar and suspending the Most Exalted Order of The Star of India. It depicts the profile of Queen Victoria surmounted by a five pointed star, with the motto of the Order, *Heaven's Light Our Guide*. This Order was founded by Queen Victoria on 23rd February 1861 and was awarded to Indian Princes and British Subjects for distinguished and loyal service to the Indian Empire. The Order is no longer awarded and there have been no appointments since 1947.



Fig. 1
Edward, prince of wales, during his tour of India with the Begum of Bhopal, 1921-22 © Topfoto

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London | 30 Nov 2010, 7:00 PM | L10055



LOT 8

THE GOLD VIMY PILGRIMAGE MEDAL, 1936

Commemorative medal by J.R. Gaunt, *unnamed*, with original ribbon for wearing, gilt metal suspension brooch with beaver over legend CANADIAN LEGION 1936, *diameter approximately 29mm, fitted case.*

ESTIMATE 2,000 - 3,000 GBP

LITERATURE

Cf: Sotheby's, *The Jewels of the Duchess of Windsor*, Geneva, Friday 3rd April 1987, Lot 181.

Cf: Joseph S. Giordano, *Portraits of A Prince; Coins, Medals, and Banknotes of Edward VIII*, London, 2009, page 336.

Cf: *A King's Story, The Memoirs of H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor, K.G.*, London 1953, page 282.

CATALOGUE NOTE

The Battle of Vimy Ridge took place from 9th April to 12th April 1917 near Arras in the Nord-Pas-de-Calais region of France during the First World War. It was the first occasion whereupon all four divisions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force participated in a battle as a cohesive formation. The corps suffered 10,602 casualties: 3,598 killed and 7,004 wounded. The Battle of Vimy thus became a Canadian nationalistic symbol of achievement and sacrifice.

King Edward VIII unveiled the Canadian National Vimy Memorial on 26th July 1936, in his memoirs he states *'The Canadian Government had acquired from the French nation Vimy Ridge; there they had erected a noble monument in memory of the Canadians who lie buried in France..... I had been invited to inaugurate the monument in the presence of 6,000 Canadian veterans who had made a pilgrimage across the Atlantic for the ceremony'*. This took place in the presence of French President Albert Lebrun, 50,000 or more Canadian and French veterans, and their families. In his speech, the King said: *'By a gesture which all understand, the soldiers especially, the laws of France have decreed that here Canada shall stand for ever. We raise this memorial to Canadian warriors. It is the inspired impression in stone, chiselled by a skilled Canadian hand, of Canada's salute to her fallen sons.'* William Lyon Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada, transmitted a message to the crowd by Transatlantic telephone.

The dedication of the Canadian War Memorial at Vimy took place almost exactly midway through the brief reign of Edward VIII and was one of the most visible appearances he made as the British Sovereign. He was sincerely moved by the dedication of the memorial to the Canadian casualties and this medal was presented to the King on this occasion.



Fig. 1
king edward VIII unveiling the monument at Vimy Ridge, july 1936 © library and archives, canada



Fig. 2
King Edward VIII descends from Vimy Memorial to greet Canadian pilgrims at the unveiling ceremony. From left to right, starting from the bottom: 1st row: General Alex Ross, President of the Canadian Legion; 2nd row: General Henry Burstall, wartime commander of 2nd Canadian Division; King Edward VIII; 3rd row: Hon. Ernest Laponite; Hon. C. G. Power; Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of National Defence; 4th row: Major General Sir Richard Turner; Major General Sir Archibald Macdonald, wartime commander of 1st Canadian Division; an unnamed veteran; Hon. Philippe Roy Canadian Minister to France; Colonel W.W. Foster 1st Vice President of the Canadian Legion; 5th row: Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander; arthur, the duke of Connaught © library and archives canada

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London | 30 Nov 2010, 7:00 PM | L10055



LOT 9

THE PAIR OF GOLD, TINTED ROCK CRYSTAL INTAGLIO AND ENAMEL CUFFLINKS, ENGLISH, CIRCA 1915

Each circular link set with a cabochon rock crystal reverse intaglio decorated with the ciphers of King George V and Queen Mary within a blue enamel Garter motto, *each link measuring approximately 12mm in diameter.*

ESTIMATE 10,000 - 15,000 GBP

LITERATURE

Cf: Sotheby's, *The Jewels of the Duchess of Windsor*, Geneva, Friday 3rd April 1987, Lot 105.

Cf: Robert Werlich, *Orders and Decorations of All Nations, Ancient and Modern Civil and Military*, Second Edition, 1974, page 199 - 200.

CATALOGUE NOTE

The Most Noble Order of the Garter was founded by King Edward III in 1348. It is the highest British Order of Knighthood and one of the oldest and most esteemed in the world. The motto *Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense* in Old French translates as 'Shame to him, who evil thinks'. This statement is thought to have originated from an incident at a reception where the Countess of Salisbury's garter broke and fell to the floor. King Edward is supposed to have picked it up and noticing the onlookers comments and expressions rebuked them with the words, "Dishonored be he who thinks evil of it." Membership of the Order of the Garter is limited to the reigning monarch and twenty-five Christian Knights. Selected Royal Heads of State are admitted and known as Extra Knights and Ladies of the Garter. A garter of dark blue velvet is worn by the British Sovereign. Gentlemen wear it on the left leg below the knee and lady members on the left arm above the elbow

The Prince automatically became a Knight of the Garter in 1910, when his father created him Prince of Wales. He took part in the Garter ceremony of 10 June 1911 when he was formally invested. He was briefly Sovereign of the Order in 1936. As Duke of Windsor he remained a Knight of the Garter, his third Garter banner (the heraldry being different) hanging over his stall until his death in 1972.

Several times he was painted in Garter robes, and as Duke of Windsor, he posed for James Gunn at the Moulin des Tuileries. That portrait is now in the Musée de la Légion d'Honneur in Paris.

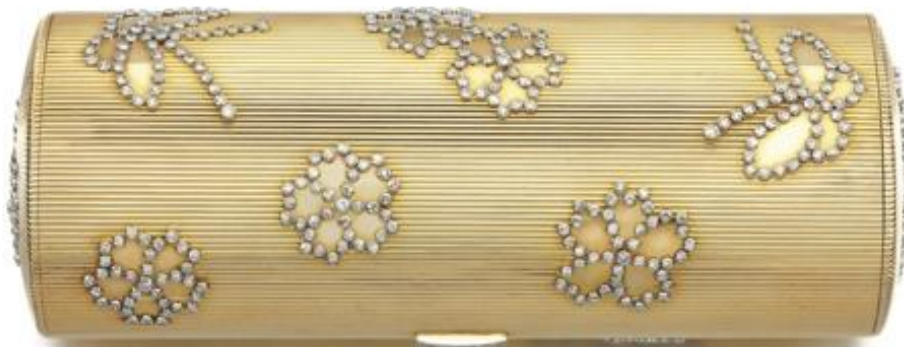


Fig. 1

James Gunn (1893-1964) The Duke of Windsor wearing the Order and the Robes of the Garter, 1961 © musée national de la légion d'honneur et des ordres de chevaliere, paris

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London | 30 Nov 2010, 7:00 PM | L10055



LOT 10

THE GOLD AND DIAMOND NÉCESSAIRE DU SOIR, CARTIER, PARIS, 1947

The cylindrical case, of reeded design, applied with butterfly and flower head motifs the outlines collet-set with single-cut diamonds, the interior inscribed and dated: *Wallis from Edward 1947*, the single-cut diamond set thumb piece, opening to reveal a mirrored interior with a lidded powder compartment containing a feather powder puff and another compartment, *measurements approximately: length 150mm, width 55mm, depth 45mm, signed Cartier, FRANCE, French assay and maker's marks.*

ESTIMATE 50,000 - 70,000 GBP

LITERATURE

Cf: Sotheby's, *The Jewels of the Duchess of Windsor*, Geneva, Thursday 2nd April 1987, Lot 82.

Cf: Sotheby's, *The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, The Private Collections*, New York, Wednesday 17th September 1997, Lot 2403, for the Givenchy gown sold in Session thirteen, *The Duchess of Windsor's Wardrobe and Linen*. The sale ran for nine consecutive days from Thursday 11th September until Friday 19th September 1997.

CATALOGUE NOTE

This evening case may have been a 10th wedding anniversary gift from the Duke of Windsor to his Duchess given the dated inscription.

The couple made a trip to the United States in the Spring of 1970. There are photographs of the Duchess holding this evening bag at a reception she and the Duke attended on the invitation of President Richard and Mrs Nixon. The event took place at The White House, Washington DC on 4th April 1970. President Nixon held the dinner in honour of The Duke and Duchess of Windsor. The Nixons had previously dined with the Windsors in Paris in 1963. The White House dinner was a semi-private occasion with dancing afterwards, the emphasis being on youth, the President keen to make the party fun. Amongst the guests were Mamie Eisenhower, Vice President and Mrs Spiro T. Agnew, Alice Roosevelt Longworth, Governor and Mrs Ronald Reagan, Fred Astaire, Frank Borman (the astronaut), Mr and Mrs Kirk Douglas and Congressman and Mrs George Bush. Bobby Short and the Young Saints entertained the guests after dinner.

This was a rare formal invitation for the Windsors in the United States, and an indication of the courtesy extended them in official circles in their later years.

The Duchess wore a cream silk crêpe evening gown by Givenchy which had a very elegant high waistline with a striking pink belt applied with a fringe of pink, blue, gold and silver beads, this was from Givenchy's Spring/Summer collection 1970. This was sold in *The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, The Private Collections*, on Wednesday 17th September 1997 at Sotheby's New York, as Lot 2403

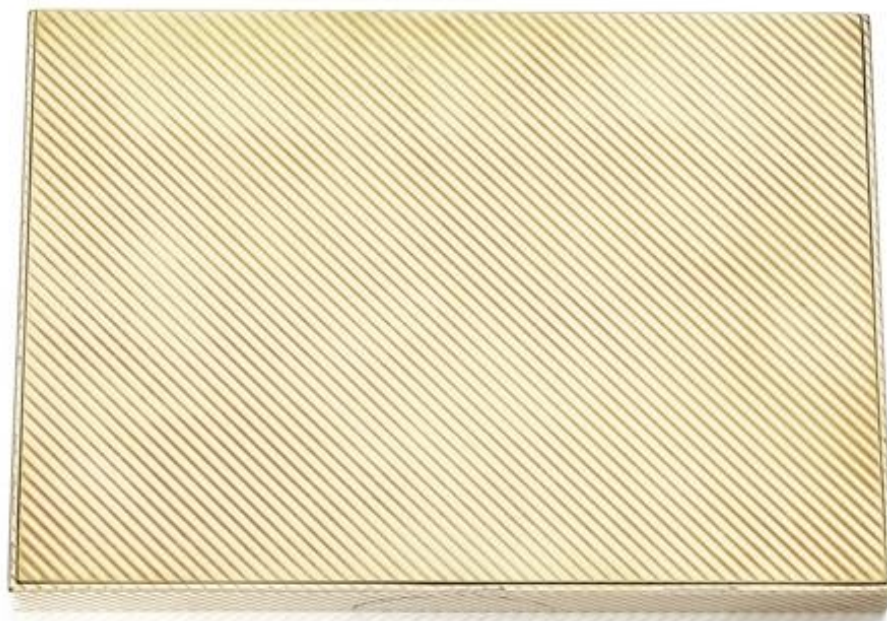


Fig. 1

President Richard Nixon escorts the Duke and Duchess of Windsor into the White House for a white-tie dinner in their honour, 5th April 1970 © Topfoto

Exceptional Jewels and Precious Objects Formerly in the Collection of The Duchess of Windsor

London | 30 Nov 2010, 7:00 PM | L10055



LOT 11

THE GOLD CIGARETTE CASE, CARTIER, LONDON, 1934

The rectangular case with diagonal reeded decoration, the interior inscribed: *David. 29 11. 34. George*, measurements approximately: length 107mm, width 76mm, depth approximately 8mm, maker's marks JC for Jacques Cartier, British hallmarks for London, 1934.

ESTIMATE 6,000 - 8,000 GBP

LITERATURE

Cf: Sotheby's, *The Jewels of the Duchess of Windsor*, Geneva, Friday 3rd April 1987, Lot 186.

Cf: *A King's Story, The Memoirs of H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor*, K.G, London, 1953, pages 224 -225.

Cf: *The Heart Has its Reasons, The Memoirs of The Duchess of Windsor*, London, 1958, page 204 where the Duchess mentions that the Prince of Wales was best man to his brother George Duke of Kent.

CATALOGUE NOTE

This case bears a facsimile of the signature of George, Duke of Kent and was a gift to Edward, Prince of Wales (created King Edward VIII in 1936, and thereafter the Duke of Windsor). The Prince of Wales was known as David amongst his family. On the 29th November 1934, George, Duke of Kent, married Princess Marina of Greece. This gold case was given as a gift to Edward as George's Supporter on his wedding day. Members of the Royal Family do not have a "Best Man" as such. They have Supporters, usually two brothers. When the Duke of Kent married Princess Marina, his brothers, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, acted as Supporters. The Duchess also refers to this in her memoirs.

The Duke of Windsor recalled of his brother that he was "*nearly nine years younger than I, [and] was sharply different in outlook and temperament from the rest of us. Possessed of unusual charm of manner and a quick sense of humour and talented in many directions, he had an undoubted flair for the arts. He played the piano, knew a good deal about music, and had a knowledgeable eye for antiques... his tragic death in an aeroplane accident in 1942 while on active service cut short, at thirty-nine, a promising career.*"



Fig. 1

The wedding of Prince George, Duke of Kent and Princess Marina of Greece. Edward, prince of wales can be seen to the left of the Duke of Kent and his brother Albert, duke of york is on the right, 29th November 1934 © National Portrait Gallery, London

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London | 30 Nov 2010, 7:00 PM | L10055



LOT 12

THE GOLD, RUBY, TURQUOISE AND DIAMOND PURSE, VAN CLEEF & ARPELS, NEW YORK, 1942

The circular hinged cover set at the centre with a flower head motif set with circular-cut rubies and a circular-cut diamond at the centre, within a border of oval cabochon turquoise, opening to reveal a hinged expandable top to the mesh purse, *length approximately 95mm, diameter of cover approximately 29mm, signed Van Cleef & Arpels N.Y. and indistinctly numbered.*

ESTIMATE ♦ 15,000 - 20,000 GBP

LITERATURE

Cf: Sotheby's, *The Jewels of the Duchess of Windsor*, Geneva, Friday 3rd April 1987, Lot 128.

Mrs Jane Donahue's jewels possibly gifts referred to in the text were lots 41, 148, 175 and 251 in the above sale catalogue.

CATALOGUE NOTE

According to the archives of Van Cleef & Arpels, New York, this purse, numbered 3320, was made in 1942 and purchased the following year in 1943 by Mrs Jane Donahue.

Based in New York, Mrs Jessie Woolworth Donahue (1886-1971), was one of Frank W. Woolworth's three daughters. She was the last surviving daughter and heiress to the Woolworth fortune, which mainly derived from her father's well known chain of stores. Jessie, known also as Jane, was an intimate friend of the Duchess of Windsor. In 1918 she married James Donahue, who sadly gambled most of his life away before committing suicide in 1931. They had two sons; one of whom, James (1915-1966) also known as Jimmy, was a friend and constant companion of the Duke and Duchess in the 1950's.

Being a great patron of Van Cleef & Arpels in Paris, Mrs Donahue was instrumental in the firm establishing a branch in New York. Several items were to be found in the Duchess of Windsor's collection that were located in the Van Cleef archives as being purchased by Mrs James Donahue; most were by Van Cleef & Arpels and were all purchased in November or December of the year specified for each jewel, in this case 1942. It therefore can be assumed that these jewels including this purse, an invisibly-set sapphire ring dated 1950, a fancy link bracelet, 1955, a tinted rock crystal reverse intaglio tie clip, 1951 and a Movado travelling watch, 1950 were all Christmas presents to the Duchess either from Mrs Donahue or her son.



Fig. 1

Guests at a party given for the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. Standing on the left is the Duke of Windsor and in front of him from left to right, Mr Woolworth Donahue, Mrs Lyle Hall, Mrs Jessie Woolworth Donahue and Mr Robert R Young, circa 1955 © Gettyimages

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London | 30 Nov 2010, 7:00 PM | L10055



LOT 13

THE GOLD OVAL WATCH, COMPASS AND SUNDIAL, CARTIER, PARIS, CIRCA 1939

The circular silvered dial with Roman numerals and blued steel Breguet hands, outer minute track, the gold oval case inscribed beneath the dial, *'No excuse for going in the wrong direction Easter 1939'*, case reverse engraved with time divisions for the sundial and with a pink gold hinged gnomon, inset with a compass, *manual wind movement signed European Watch & Clock Co, 18 jewels, dial and movement signed Cartier, measurements approximately: length 45mm, width 33mm, together with a fitted crocodile cover and key ring fob.*

ESTIMATE 30,000 - 40,000 GBP

LITERATURE

Cf: Sotheby's, *The Jewels of the Duchess of Windsor*, Geneva, Friday 3rd April 1987, Lot 134.

Cf: J. Barracca, G. Negretti and F. Nencini, *Le Temps de Cartier*, Italy, 1989, p.198 and 199 for a similar example of a pocket watch with compass and solar dial, engraved with a monogram and surmounted by a Count's coronet.

Cf: *A King's Story, The Memoirs of H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor*, K.G, London, 1953, pages 237 -242, the chapter entitled *The Heart Has Its Reasons*.

CATALOGUE NOTE

It was early in 1939 that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, having previously hoped to return to live in England, finally found a house in Paris which suited their needs. '*It was on the Boulevard Suchet,*' so wrote the Duchess, '*at the end of Avenue Henri Martin, not far from the Bois de Boulogne... [It] was airy and sunny, in the Louis Seize style, with windows all around and a charming courtyard, and when I showed it to David he smiled and said, "I see that it's going to be the city for us, after all."*



Fig. 1

The Duke of Windsor sitting in his new house on boulevard suchet, near bois de boulogne, Paris, 1939 © Topfoto

Exceptional Jewels and Precious Objects Formerly in the Collection of The Duchess of Windsor

London | 30 Nov 2010, 7:00 PM | L10055



LOT 14

THE DIAMOND DRESS SUITE, CARTIER, LONDON, 1935

Comprising: a pair of cufflinks, three dress buttons and a stud, each circular link pavé-set with brilliant-, single- and carré-cut diamonds; one cufflink with the initial E and the other with the initial W to the centre, one bar fitting *inscribed and dated: David 23/6/35*, with the other *inscribed and dated: Wallis 19/6/35*, both signed Cartier, London; three buttons, all with the initial E, two fittings *inscribed respectively: Hold Tight* and: *E 7/5/35*; and the stud with the initial E, each link measuring approximately 13mm in diameter.

ESTIMATE 70,000 - 90,000 GBP

LITERATURE

Cf: Sotheby's, *The Jewels of the Duchess of Windsor*, Geneva, Thursday 2nd April 1987, Lot 15.

Cf: ed. Michael Bloch, *Wallis and Edward, Letters 1931-1937, The Intimate Correspondence of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor*, London, 1986.

Cf: Suzy Menkes, *The Windsor Style*, London, 1987, page 182 where this dress suite is mentioned.

CATALOGUE NOTE

These cufflinks and buttons were given by Wallis Simpson to Edward Prince of Wales around the period of the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations in May 1935, to wear both on that occasion and for his birthday on 23rd June.

'*Hold Tight*' and similar phrases were often employed by the Duke and Duchess of Windsor in their correspondence prior to their marriage. See, for instance, his '*Hold me tight please*' and '*a boy loves a girl more and more and is holding her so tight these trying days of waiting*' in letters of 14th and 24th October, 1936, and her '*I'm holding you tighter than ever*' in one of 6th December, 1936.

The first inscription on the bar with the date 7th May 1935, most probably refers to the reception the Prince hosted for 1200 people at Buckingham Palace; Mrs Simpson writes to her aunt about this event, '*His reception was the next night and afterwards he had a supper party of most distinguished people at York House. I borrowed a tiara etc.*' [page 152, Letters, Michael Bloch]. Besides the reception hosted by the Prince we know of no other private reason why this date was so memorable for them both. She continues in her letter to talk about the Court Ball held at Buckingham Palace on 14th, this is believed to be the first time Mrs Simpson danced with the Prince in front of his parents the King and Queen, she notes in her memoirs, '*As David and I danced past, I thought I felt the King's eyes rest searchingly on me. Something in his look made me feel that all this graciousness and pageantry were but the glittering tip of an iceberg... filled with an icy menace for such as me*'. [page 150, Letters, Michael Bloch.]

The cufflinks inscribed Wallis 19.6.35 would have been given in celebration of Mrs Simpson's 39th birthday on that date. There is a letter which survives from the Prince to Mrs Simpson on the same date in which he wishes her a happy birthday, '*Wallis... Oh! So many happy returns my sweetheart and God bless WE for ever. More and more and more we all of use say. HE is terribly excited about new hair pin and HE hopes SHE is too (I'm hiding my face). Please call hello from window later to your David*'. [page 155 Letters, Michael Bloch.]

23rd June 1935 was the Prince's 41st birthday, this date was also inscribed onto the sapphire cross *Wallis - David* 23-6-35, Lot 17 in this auction.

Exceptional Jewels and Precious Objects Formerly in the Collection of The Duchess of Windsor

London | 30 Nov 2010, 7:00 PM | L10055



LOT 15

THE EMERALD, RUBY AND DIAMOND 20TH ANNIVERSARY BROOCH, MOUNTED BY CARTIER, PARIS, 1957

Of heart-shaped design, applied to the centre with a monogram of the initials W and E set with calibr -cut emeralds, above the Roman numeral XX set with calibr -cut rubies, surmounted by a Royal Duke's coronet similarly set, to a background pav -set with brilliant- and single-cut diamonds, *measuring approximately 34mm x 38mm x 10mm, Cartier maker's mark and numbered, French assay marks.*

ESTIMATE ♦ 100,000 - 150,000 GBP

LITERATURE

Cf: Sotheby's, *The Jewels of the Duchess of Windsor*, Geneva, Thursday 2nd April 1987, Lot 26.

Cf: Suzy Menkes, *The Windsor Style*, London, 1987, chapter entitled Objects of Desire with details of several items in the jewellery collection of the Duchess of Windsor including the Anniversary heart brooch.

Cf: Stefano Papi & Alexandra Rhodes, *Famous Jewelry Collectors*, London, 1999, pages 114–129 regarding the Duchess of Windsor's jewellery collection.

CATALOGUE NOTE

This jewel was created in May 1957 by Cartier commissioned by the Duke to commemorate the Duke and Duchess of Windsor's Twentieth Wedding Anniversary. This jewel was composed of gems un-set from other pieces belonging to the Duke.

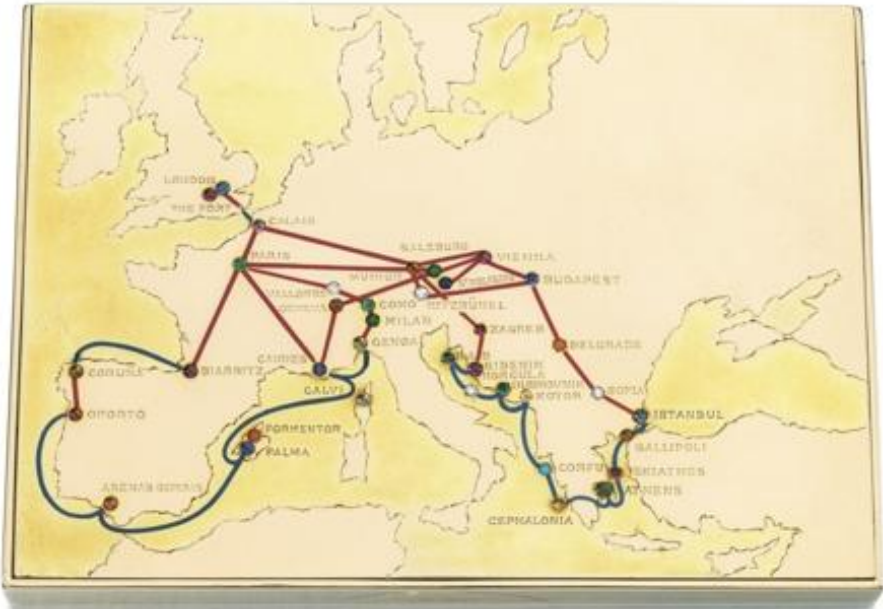
Throughout their time together the Duke and Duchess assembled a personal collection of jewels that were often very thoughtful, romantic and poignant to them. Her collection was composed mostly of modern and contemporary jewels by designers and houses including Suzanne Belperron, David Webb, Van Cleef & Arpels and Cartier. These jewels were often created specifically for the Duchess, sometimes using gems from the Duke's collection.



Fig. 1
The Duke and Duchess of Windsor having attended the premiere of 'a king's story', 1965
© Topfoto

Windsor

London | 30 Nov 2010, 7:00 PM | L10055



LOT 16

THE GOLD AND GEM-SET CIGARETTE CASE, CARTIER, LONDON, 1935

The rectangular case decorated to the front with a two tone polished map of Europe, inscribed with the names of various locations, each represented by a cabochon gem, a brilliant- or single-cut diamond, and connected by red and blue enamel lines, *the interior inscribed and dated: David from Wallis Christmas 1935, measurements approximately: length 108mm, width 76mm, depth 8mm, signed Cartier, London, British hallmarks for London, 1935, maker's marks, one small stone deficient.*

ESTIMATE ♦ 150,000 - 200,000 GBP

LITERATURE

Cf: Sotheby's, *The Jewels of the Duchess of Windsor*, Geneva, Thursday 2nd April 1987, Lot 32.

Cf: *A King's Story, The Memoirs of H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor*, K.G, London, 1953, page 223 *I Find The Fort*, and 237 -242, the chapter entitled *The Heart Has Its Reasons*.

Cf: Cecil Beaton, *The Wandering Years*, London, 1961

CATALOGUE NOTE

The enamelled routes on this piece refer to holidays enjoyed by Prince Edward and his guests, including Mrs Simpson, during 1934, 1935 and 1936. Due to the date of the inscription on the cigarette case, it must be assumed that the route outlining the Balkan journey of 1936 was added some time after the box's original presentation.

In her memoirs, the Duchess explained that she and her Aunt Bessie Merryman, in the absence of Ernest Simpson who was going to America, had been asked by the Prince of Wales to join him and a few friends on a trip abroad, which commenced with nearly a month's stay at Meremont, a villa in Biarritz. After this, from 1st to 17th September, the Prince and his party spent much time on Lord Moyne's yacht, *Rosaura*. According to the engraving on the cases, they moved from Biarritz on to Coruna (sic) and from there to Oporto, Arena Gordas, Palma and Formentor. They then returned to the mainland at Cannes, staying there from 11th to 16th of September, before going on to Genoa, Milan, Como, Vallorbe and finally via Paris back to Fort Belvedere near Sunningdale.

Early in the New Year, on 14th January 1935, Mrs Simpson told Mrs Merryman that, *'the Prince is thinking of going to Kitzbuhl in February and has invited Foxy Gwynne, Lord Dudley, Captain and Mrs Bruce Ogilvy... To be gone 2 weeks if it comes off...'* When Wallis Simpson spoke of this to her husband, telling him that the Prince wanted them both along, he greeted the news, saying he had no interest in skiing and anyway was due to be in New York at that time. Mrs Simpson paid little attention to Mr Simpson's annoyance; she, the Prince and party left London on 4th February, travelling via Calais to Kitzbuhl in the Austrian Tyrol where they stayed at the Grand Hotel from 5th to 17th February. A letter from there to Mrs Merryman outlined the itinerary for the remainder of the holiday: *'... 10 days here, 3 days Vienna, 3 days Budapest, Paris, home.'* Again, the engraving on the case confirms this route. When Mrs Simpson arrived back in London, her Aunt heard that, *'The trip was a great success and Budapest was the best part, such a gay amusing place. 2 days in Paris where I bought a couple of hats... I was very interested in the clippings. What the US papers don't put on this poor Prince... I wish you had sent me clippings about the diamond and my glass coat. I have a small diamond that clips into my hair which HRH gave me and the coat is cellophane.'*

Regarding the summer holiday of that year of 1935, Mrs Merryman received advance warning in a letter of 16th July. *'The Prince has taken [Lord Cholmondeley's] villa at Cannes from August has his own rocks and will rent a boat.'* Ernest Simpson again did not accompany his wife. As related in the Duchess's memoirs, the Prince's party *'took a cruise [from Cannes] on the Duke of Westminster's yacht, Cutty Sark, to Corsica; later Daisy Fellowes lent us her yacht, the Sister Anne, for a cruise along the coast as far as the island of Porquerolles.'*



Fig. 1
King Edward VIII and Wallis Simpson sightseeing at Tregir, near Split, 1936 © Topfoto

'Not unexpectedly,' continued the Duchess regarding their stay at Cannes, 'David decided one day that we ought to revisit the delights of Vienna and Budapest, taken this time in reverse order.' During this trip, from 20th until 24th September 1935, they stayed at St. Wolfgang, before returning to England in early October.

The final holiday recorded on the cases is that of the summer of 1936, about which the Duke of Windsor subsequently wrote: 'It had long been my habit as Prince of Wales to spend a part of the summer holidays abroad... and now that I was King, I saw no reason for abandoning this agreeable and enriching practice...' Taking up the story, the Duchess remembered that, having chartered Lady Yule's yacht, the *Nahlin*, the King, 'decided to explore the new waters the Dalmatian Coast, Greece and the Aegean Isles, and the Bosphorus. His hope was to recapture the carefree spirit of our last two summers...' But the cruise was not an unqualified success; both host and guests were to recollect it with mixed feelings. For one thing, the King and Mrs Simpson's relationship had now become the cause of intense speculation and they were mobbed everywhere by crowds of sightseers as well as representatives of the American and Continental press.

In Istanbul, Edward VIII met the Turkish dictator Ataturk. At the end of the *Nahlin* cruise, the remainder of the party left heading northwards overland via Sofia and Belgrade towards Budapest and Vienna. 'A pleasant five days in that most charming of capitals Vienna,' the Duke recalled later, 'wound up my holiday... I continued westward across Europe with my party on the Orient Express. My own aeroplane met me at Zurich; and with an equerry I flew home, to resume my duties and to deal with a personal problem which it had become increasingly clear could not be held much longer in abeyance.' Mrs Simpson, meanwhile, together with the remaining *Nahlin* guests, spent a few days in Paris before returning to England. [Letters, pp. 132-136, 149, 151, 152, 157, 212-215, 322 ; *The Heart Has Its Reasons*, pp. 195, 217, 228-223 ; *A King's Story*, pp. 305-310, 423/4 ; Cecil Beaton, *The Wandering Years*, London, 1961, p. 308]

Fort Belvedere is from where the Prince of Wales would begin the 1934 and 1935 trips marked on this case; the red enamel indicating the travel by land and the blue by sea. 'The Fort laid hold of me in many ways. Soon I came to love it as I loved no other material thing - perhaps because it was so much my own creation. More and more it became for me a peaceful, almost enchanted anchorage, where I found refuge from the cares and turmoil of my life.' *A King's Story*, page 223.

August - September 1934

The Fort: Ruby

London: Sapphire

Calais: Amethyst

Biarritz: Amethyst

Coruna: Peridot

Oporto: Citrine

Arenas Gordas: Citrine

Palma: Sapphire

Formentor: Coral

Cannes: Sapphire

Genoa: Chrysoberyl

Milan: Jade

Como: Emerald

Vallorbe: Diamond

Geneva: Citrine

Paris: Emerald

February 1935

Starting from London
Kitzbuhel: Diamond
Vienna: Ruby
Budapest: Sapphire
returning via Paris to London

August - September 1935

Starting from London
Cannes: Sapphire
Calvi: Aquamarine
Vienna: Ruby
Munich: Citrine
St. Wolfgang: Lapis Lazuli
Salzburg: Jade
Budapest: Sapphire
via Paris and home to London

August - September 1936

from London
Zagreb: Ruby
Sibenik: Amethyst
Rab: Emerald
Korcula: Diamond
Dubrovnick: Emerald
Kotor: (stone deficient)
Corfu: Turquoise
Cephalonia: Citrine
Athens: Emerald
Skiathos: Ruby
Gallipoli: Citrine
Istanbul: Sapphire
Sofia: Diamond
Belgrade: Coral
through Vienna back to London.

Exceptional Jewels and Precious Objects Formerly in the Collection of The Duchess of Windsor

London | 30 Nov 2010, 7:00 PM | L10055



LOT 17

THE GEM-SET AND DIAMOND CROSS BRACELET, CARTIER, 1934-1944

The chain bracelet spectacle-set with circular- and brilliant-cut diamonds, suspending nine gem-set Latin crosses, to a navette-shaped clasp, *length approximately 190mm, signed Cartier, French assay and maker's marks.*

Comprising: A cross set with calibré-cut sapphires, emeralds, one similarly cut ruby and a baguette diamond, *inscribed and dated: Our marriage Cross Wallis 3.VI.37 David, slightly imperfect.*

A cross set with calibré-cut aquamarines, *inscribed and dated: God save the King for Wallis. 16.VII.36.*

A cross set with calibré-cut amethyst, *inscribed and dated: Appendectomy Cross Wallis 31-VIII-44 David.*

A cross set with calibré-cut emeralds, *inscribed and dated: X Ray Cross Wallis David 10.7.36.*

A cross set with baguette diamonds, *inscribed and dated: The Kings (sic) Cross God bless WE 1-3-36.*

A cross set with calibré-cut rubies, *inscribed and dated: Wallis David St Wolfgang 22-9-3.*

A cross set with calibré-cut yellow sapphires, *inscribed and dated: "Get Well" Cross Wallis Sept. 1944 David.*

A cross set with calibré-cut sapphires, *inscribed and dated: Wallis David 23-6-35.*

A cross in platinum, *inscribed and dated: WE are too (sic) 25-XI-34.*

ESTIMATE ♦ 350,000 - 450,000 GBP

LITERATURE

Cf: Sotheby's, *The Jewels of the Duchess of Windsor*, Geneva, Thursday 2nd April 1987, Lot 31.

Cf: Suzy Menkes, *The Windsor Style*, London, 1987

Cf: Diana Cooper, *The Light of Common Day*, London, 1959

Cf: Philip Ziegler, *Diana Cooper*, London, 1981

Cf: *A King's Story, The Memoirs of H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor*, K.G, London, 1953, chapter entitled *The Heart Has Its Reasons*.

Cf: Michael Bloch, *The Duke of Windsor's War*, London, 1982

Cf: Charles Higham, *The Secret Life of the Duchess of Windsor*, USA, 1988

Cf: Robert Rhodes James, editor, *Chips and the Diaries of Sir Henry Channon*, London, 1967

CATALOGUE NOTE

This jewel was worn regularly by the Duchess of Windsor as can be seen in many contemporary photographs; most notably on the occasion of her wedding. It became widely known at the time of the controversial *Nahlin* cruise in the summer of 1936 from a number of photographs which appeared in the international press. These images clearly showing Wallis Simpson wearing the crosses around one of her wrists, and these caused intense speculation as to the true nature of the couple's relationship. Lady Diana Cooper, a member of the King's party on that occasion, remembered that both the King and Mrs Simpson were seen wearing bejewelled crosses. After joining the royal party along the Dalmatian coast, she wrote to her friend, Conrad Russell: 'We... were greeted by the young King radiant in health, wearing spick-and-span little shorts, straw sandals and two [sic] crucifixes on a chain round his neck...' [Diana Cooper, *The Light of Common Day*, London, 1959, p. 175; Philip Ziegler, *Diana Cooper*, London, 1981, P. 176].

In February 1937, by which time Mrs Simpson was staying at Cannes and the Duke at the Schloss Enzesfeld in Austria, she wrote to him enclosing 'proofs of [Cecil] Beaton's article that is going to appear in *US Vogue*. See about the crosses and the chain in the article,' [Letters, P.227]. The piece duly appeared [1st July, 1937, pp. 32-35], but only after their wedding on 3rd June and with a version in which the crosses were no longer mentioned.

The following notes refer to the inscriptions engraved upon each cross.

Our marriage cross: The Duke of Windsor and Wallis Simpson were married by the



Fig. 1
The Duke and Duchess of Windsor on their wedding day, 3rd June 1937 © Topfoto



Fig. 2
King Edward VIII and Wallis Simpson with Katherine Rogers whilst on the 'Nahlin' cruise, 1936 © The Granger Collection / Topfoto



Fig. 3
The Duchess of Windsor, 1937 courtesy of Cecil Beaton studio archive at sotheby's

Rev. R. A. Jardine on 3rd June 1937, at the Chateau de Candé, Monts (Indre et Loire), France. The guests included Fern Bedaux, Herman Rogers and his wife, Katherine, Major E.D (Fruity) and Lady Alexandra Metcalfe, Mrs D. Buchanan Merryman (Mrs Simpson's Aunt Bessie), Dudley Forwood.

The Duchess in her memoirs remembered their wedding day: 'Somehow the preparations got done. Mainbocher made my trousseau. ~From his sketches I chose for my wedding gown a simple dress of blue crepe satin. Reboux made a hat to match. I asked Constance Spry, the prominent London florist, to come to Candé to do the flowers... [it] was beautifully warm and sunny. Herman Rogers gave me away, and it must have been with a profound sense of relief that he saw me become the responsibility of another.

'Here I shall say only that it was a supremely happy moment. All I had been through, the hurts I had suffered were forgotten; by evening, David and I were on our way to Australia.' [*The Heart Has Its Reasons*, pp.297/9].

God Save the King for Wallis: This inscription refers to an incident on 16th July 1936, when King Edward VIII was riding in a procession on Constitution Hill after presenting new colours to the Guards. He was threatened by an Irish journalist named Macmahon with a loaded revolver. Mrs Simpson mentioned the fact, but only in passing and after giving details of her own health [see 4 below], in a letter to Aunt Bessie on 1st August : 'The shot [*sic*] at HM and the upset summer plans have all been very disturbing.' [*Letters* p.211]

Appendectomy Cross: The Duchess of Windsor, who in the spring and summer of 1944 had been ailing for some months, left Nassau and was subsequently admitted to the Roosevelt Hospital, New York, where she underwent an operation for appendicitis with complications on 31st August [Michael Bloch, *The Duke of Windsor's War*, London, 1982, p.342; and mentioned in Charles Higham, *The Secret Life of the Duchess of Windsor*, USA, 1988, page 359].

X Ray Cross: This cross was presented only a few days before King Edward VIII was threatened with a loaded revolver [see 2 above]. Mrs Simpson wrote from Fort Belvedere on 1st August 1936, to her Aunt Bessie giving details of her state of health: 'I had myself X-rayed from head to toes, they found a *healed* ulcer scar. I have an awfully good doctor and haven't had any trouble for 6 weeks. Have a diet not too bad a one the doctor is a German. I have gained some weight also, and feel better than I have for ages.' [*Letters*, p. 211].

The Kings Cross God bless WE: This inscription probably refers to the date of Mrs Simpson's departure for Paris on 1st March 1936, when, after six exhausting weeks of the new reign, she sought, with her friend 'Foxy' Gwynne, a few days relaxation. It may be construed from the sentiment expressed on the charm that the King, still in mourning for his father and heavily burdened with unfamiliar duties, was not exactly pleased at her disappearance. For her part, Mrs Simpson seems to have been equally exasperated with the King, writing to her Aunt Bessie on 8th March that, although she had been incited to go on from Paris to Monte Carlo, 'that little King insists I return and I might as well with the telephone about 4 times daily not much rest.' Meanwhile, apparently upon the initiative of Ernest Simpson, Mrs Simpson's absence gave the two men an opportunity of speaking frankly about their respective roles concerning her. At a meeting which is thought to have taken place during that first week in March, 'a private arrangement was reached between the King and Ernest, whereby Ernest agreed to put an end to his marriage with Wallis provided that the King promised to remain faithful to

her and look after her.' [Letters, pp. 188-190].

On a lighter note, the inscription brings to mind a contemporary take about Mrs. Simpson 'taking a taxi on her now famous journey to Scotland. "King's Cross", she is reported to have said. "I'm sorry, lady," answered the driver.' [Robert Rhodes James, editor, *Chips and the Diaries of Sir Henry Channon*, London, 1967, p. 79, 11 November, 1936].

St Wolfgang: This cross is similar to another in the original sale in 1987, lot 38. This belonged to the Duke and was a necklace with three cross pendants. One of these was a sapphire set Latin cross Pendant, inscribed and dated on the reverse: 22.9.35 David - Wallis St Wolfgang, *signed: Cartier, Paris*; another set with rubies inscribed and dated: 23.6.35 for his birthday gift from Wallis.

The Prince of Wales was joined on a two month holiday by a few close friends including Wallis Simpson, his party leaving from Cannes on 9th September via a number of destinations, returning on 2nd October to Paris and thence by aeroplane to Windsor. According to Mrs Simpson, who had written to her aunt from the Carlton Hotel in Cannes on 7th September, they expected to '*leave Monday for Budapest, 1 day on the train and 2 nights. We shall stay in Budapest until the week-end and then go to some place on a lake for the week-end and then I think motor to Vienna perhaps a touch of the Austrian Tyrol and Paris...*' [Letters, p.157]. On the way, between 20th and 24th September, 1935, they stayed not far from Salzburg at the small town of St. Wolfgang [A King's Story, p. 423]. Why the visit to this place should have been remarkable enough for Prince Edward and Mrs Simpson to commemorate it with gifts of crosses to each other is unknown. The reason, as for so much of the jewellery in the Duchess's collection, was clearly very personal; indeed, the holiday may well have marked a decisive moment in their relationship and, as Michael Bloch has noted [Letters, P. 159], when the Prince of Wales returned to England, '*the idea of marriage to her had become a fixed and passionate desire.*'

Get Well Cross: See note for Appendectomy Cross above.

Wallis - David 23-6-35: This cross is similar to another in the original sale in 1987, lot 38. Edward's pendant designed as a Latin cross one set with rubies, the reverse inscribed and dated: David-Wallis 23.6.35: was Mrs Simpson's gift to Edward the Prince of Wales, to commemorate his forty-first birthday.

WE are too: The inscription 'We are too 25-XI-34' is a punning allusion to Mrs Simpson and the Prince of Wales' (WE) feelings for one another: WE (Wallis and Edward) are also in love, and WE too are in love. This is of particular significance as the Prince's brother, George, Duke of Kent, was married a few days later, on 29 November, 1934, to Princess Marina of Greece, at Westminster Abbey.

Exceptional Jewels and Precious Objects Formerly in the Collection of The Duchess of Windsor

London | 30 Nov 2010, 7:00 PM | L10055



LOT 18

THE GOLD AND DIAMOND NÉCESSAIRE DU SOIR, CARTIER, PARIS, DECEMBER 1947

In the form of an egg with twisted ropework borders, the front engraved with the armorial bearings of His Royal Highness The Duke of Windsor, the reverse with a monogram of the initials WW for Wallis Windsor below a Royal Ducal coronet, the thumbpiece collet-set with a rose diamond, suspended from a pendant ring accented with single-cut diamonds, opening to reveal a single lidded compartment with a mirror and feather powder puff, *measurements approximately: overall length 125mm, case length 85mm, width 61mm, depth 55mm, signed Cartier Paris, French assay marks and maker's marks.*

ESTIMATE 70,000 - 90,000 GBP

LITERATURE

Cf: Sotheby's, *The Jewels of the Duchess of Windsor*, Geneva, Thursday 2nd April 1987, Lot 28.

CATALOGUE NOTE

The Duke of Windsor has a very distinctive and unique Royal Coat of Arms. All children of the Sovereign have a label consisting of three points argent, The Duke of Windsor's is specific only to him with the centre point charged with an Imperial Crown proper. The engraving on this evening bag is very fine and each differing technique represents a colour within the quartering on the Royal Arms; vertical lines for red, dots for yellow and horizontal lines for blue.

The Duchess of Windsor is often captured on film with this evening bag whilst attending balls and events in both New York and Paris. It was purchased by the Duke of Windsor from Cartier in 1948.



Fig. 1
The Duke and Duchess of Windsor on their way to a Ball in Paris, 1950 © AP/ Press Association

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London | 30 Nov 2010, 7:00 PM | L10055



LOT 19

THE ONYX AND DIAMOND PANTHER BRACELET, CARTIER, PARIS, 1952

The articulated body designed to encircle the wrist and to assume a stalking attitude, pavé-set with brilliant- and single-cut diamonds and calibr -cut onyx, the eyes each set with a marquise-shaped emerald, *wearing length approximately 165mm, total length approximately 195mm, signed Cartier, Paris and numbered, French assay and maker's marks; the bracelet divides in two places, under the head and in the centre of the back, the tongue-piece of the latter inscribed, Cartier, Paris; the clasp numbered, several small stones deficient.*

ESTIMATE 1,000,000 - 1,500,000 GBP

EXHIBITION

Cartier & America, San Francisco, USA, 19th December 2009 - 9th May 2010, item 124, page 119.

Cartier, Goldsmith's Hall, London, 1988.

LITERATURE

Cf: Sotheby's, *The Jewels of the Duchess of Windsor*, Geneva, Thursday 2nd April 1987, Lot 57.

Cf: Suzy Menkes, *The Windsor Style*, London, 1987, chapter entitled Objects of Desire with details of several items in the jewellery collection of the Duchess of Windsor.

Cf: Hans Nadelhoffer, *Cartier*, London, 2007, pages 228-233 for examples of Cartier Cat jewels and the designers involved in creating them.

Cf: Stefano Papi & Alexandra Rhodes, *Famous Jewelry Collectors*, London, 1999, pages 114 - 129 regarding the Duchess of Windsor's jewellery collection.

Cf: David Bennett & Daniela Mascetti, *Understanding Jewellery*, London, 2003, page 396

CATALOGUE NOTE

Cartier's celebrated 'Great Cat' jewels were inspired by Jeanne Toussaint, (1887-1978), whose association with the firm began in 1915. The cats are among her most famous animal jewels. Jeanne was an intimate companion of Louis Cartier, (1874-1942), by whom she was affectionately known as '*Pantherè*'. She indulged her passion for the animal by scattering her apartment in Paris with animal skins and jewelled objects decorated with panthers. In 1933 she became responsible for the *Haute-Joaillerie* of the firm by Louis Cartier, and soon afterwards began conferring with the Duke of Windsor on many jewellery projects.

Jeanne Toussaint oversaw the whole panther range collaborating with the firm's designers, most notably Peter Lemarchand, (1906-1970). He established the panther silhouette in the 1940s and subsequently the appearance of lifelike panther and tiger jewels in every sort of pose. Lemarchand was very quick at putting his ideas onto paper. He would visit the zoo at Vincennes to draw the cats from life, studying their distinctive feline movement and physical structure.

The first three-dimensional panthère brooch made in the Cartier workshops was created for the Duke and Duchess of Windsor in 1948. It depicted a gold panther decorated with black enamel spots outstretched on a cabochon emerald, weighing 116.74 carats, which was from the Duke's own collection of stones, (Lot 55 from 2nd April 1987 auction at Sotheby's). Other well known owners of '*cat*' jewels include Barbara Hutton, Princess Nina Aga Khan and Daisy Fellowes.

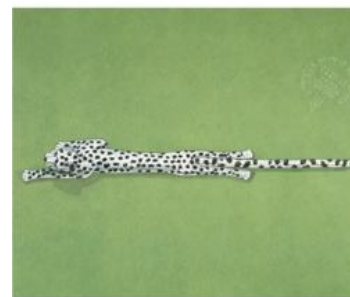


Fig. 1
from cartier's paris archives, the original design for the onyx and diamond panther bracelet.



Fig. 2
The Duchess of Windsor wearing the panther bracelet, on her left wrist (partially visible) at the Gala opening of The Lido in Paris, 1959 © Gettyimages

The Duchess of Windsor had several 'cat' jewels in her collection which began with the emerald brooch in 1948 and this particular area of her collection was continued to be added to over the next nearly twenty years. In 1949 the Duke purchased a panther clip with sapphire spots seated on a Kashmir cabochon sapphire weighing 152.35 carats. This particular onyx and diamond bracelet in the form of an outstretched panther was purchased from Cartier in December 1952; the sale is recorded unusually as being by the Duchess herself and not to their very good client S.A.R Le Duc de Windsor. The most striking thing about this piece is not only the realistic design but its supple highly articulated linking allowing it to move very elegantly; the matching brooch to this jewel was not purchased until 1966. Other cat jewels included an unusual pair of lorgnettes, the handle designed as a tiger with a raised paw which was purchased in 1954. A pair of Cartier tiger jewels set with onyx and fancy yellow diamonds in the form of a bracelet was acquired in 1956 and the matching clip in 1959.

Exceptional Jewels and Precious Objects Formerly in the Collection of The Duchess of Windsor

London | 30 Nov 2010, 7:00 PM | L10055



LOT 20

THE RUBY, SAPPHIRE, EMERALD, CITRINE AND DIAMOND FLAMINGO CLIP, MOUNTED BY CARTIER, PARIS, 1940

Designed as a flamingo in a characteristic pose, the plumage set with calibr -cut emeralds, rubies and sapphires, the beak set with a cabochon citrine and sapphire, the eye set with a similarly cut sapphire, the head, neck, body and hinged legs pav -set with circular-, brilliant- and single-cut diamonds, *measuring approximately 95mm x 65mm x 22mm, signed to the clasp MONTURE Cartier and indistinctly numbered, French assay and maker's marks.*

ESTIMATE ♦ 1,000,000 - 1,500,000 GBP

EXHIBITION

Cartier & America, San Francisco, USA, 19th December 2009 - 18th April 2010, extended 9th May 2010, item 25, page 120.

Living Diamonds, Flora & Fauna in Diamond Jewellery until 1960, Antwerp, Belgium, 10th October - 10th November 2002

Cartier, Goldsmith's Hall, London, 1988.

LITERATURE

Cf: Sotheby's, *The Jewels of the Duchess of Windsor*, Geneva, Thursday 2nd April 1987, Lot 52.

Cf: Hans Nadelhoffer, *Cartier*, London, 2007, page 233.

Cf: Michael Bloch, *Operation Willi*, London, 1984, 2nd p. of photographs after page 82.

Cf: Musée de Petit Palais, *The Art of Cartier*, Paris, 1989, pages 101 102 and 163 where the Flamingo clip is mentioned.

Cf: Nadine Coleno, *Amazing Cartier, Jewelry Design since 1937*, Paris, 2009, pages 26-28

Cf: Suzy Menkes, *The Royal Jewels*, London, 1986, Chapter 4 and page 79.

Cf: Suzy Menkes, *The Windsor Style*, London, 1987, chapter entitled Objects of Desire with details of several items in the jewellery collection of the Duchess of Windsor including the Flamingo.

Cf: Stefano Papi & Alexandra Rhodes, *Famous Jewelry Collectors*, London, 1999, pages 114 129 regarding the Duchess of Windsor's jewellery collection.

Cf: David Bennett & Daniela Mascetti, *Understanding Jewellery*, London, 2003, page 382

CATALOGUE NOTE

Together with the panther bracelet Jeanne Toussaint was also involved in the creations of this magnificent large flamingo clip, the designer being Peter Lemarchand. The Duchess of Windsor is known to have worn this brooch soon after acquiring it, when she is recorded in a photograph with the Duke wearing it as they arrived at the Ritz Hotel, Madrid, on his forty-sixth birthday on 23rd June 1940. [Michael Bloch, *Operation Willi*, 2nd p. of photographs after p.82].



Fig. 1
from cartier's paris archives, the original design for the flamingo clip



Fig. 2
The Duke and Duchess of Windsor in Bermuda on their way to the Bahamas, 9th August 1940 © Topfoto



Fig. 3
The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, circa 1945 © Topfoto

From Cartier's archives it is apparent that in order to make this jewel, the Duchess had several of her own pieces unmounted so that the stones could be re-used in this clip; jewels used included a necklace and four bracelets to supply the 42 calibr -cut rubies, the same number of sapphires and emeralds and 102 diamonds that make up this piece.

Peter Lemarchand was a true designer in every sense of the word, taking directly from nature their salient elements, he had a true awareness of natural surroundings and wild animals. He spent much of his time painting in his Montparnasse studio. In 1948 Toussaint paid tribute to him commenting on, "our common love for animals and birds"; the creation of Cartier's 'Great Cats' and amazing jewelled birds came out of this shared vision. Naturalistic jewels became gradually more stylised in the mid 1940's. This flamingo is depicted at rest with one leg up and the feathers created from calibr -cut emeralds, rubies and sapphires are curved and raised, more three-dimensional rather than flat.

"Lemarchand's animal figures have vigour, plasticity and an inimitable sense of movement thanks it must be said, to the virtuoso technique of the Cartier craftsmen who executed the designs and who could capture the articulate liveness of a great cat or emphasise the tail of a bird of paradise with a flexible platinum setting...." [Hans Nadelhoffer page 233]. He even took inspiration from the Egyptian collections at the Louvre including bronzes of the feline Egyptian goddess Bastet.



Fig. 4
a model wearing givenchy
showing the flamingo clip during
the auction, geneva, 2nd april
1987.